Footh's Theatre—Hampty Dumpty. Brooklys Park Theatre—Wive. Duty's New I heatre—The Royal Eddy, Fifth Avenue I heat e—Firstes of Fundon. Grand Open House—Reselve.

Haverly's Theatre—Univers.

Havier & Blait's Garden—Cancert.

Madison Neuror Theatre—Hami Kirks.

New York Skating Blak—Madison av., 18th and 18th sis. Niblo's Garden-The Black Crook,

New York Aquartum-Parisian Cicens. Matines National Academy of then go - Water Color Exhibition. Park Theat: e-Enraced Standard Theatre-Horrort. San Francisco Minarcela-Pirates of Sandy Rock. Theatre Comfigure-Mulligan Guard Surprise. Tony Paut. of Theatre-Variety. Union Square Theatre-The Palse Priest.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 14, 1880, was:

Total for the week . .

It Takes a Man Four Years

"It takes a man four years to learn how to be President," says the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER

GRANT did not learn it in four years; nor m eight years. He never would learn how to be President. The enormous corruptions of his administration increased and multiplied during his second term. He was surrounded in the end by bad men as he was in the beginning. And when he returned from his long absence, prominent in the company that welcomed him back were some of the most notorious of the plunderers known to have defrauded the Government while he was in office.

Gen. GRANT, if again elevated to the White House, instead of showing the advantages of experience, would only manifest an increased contempt for the usages of the Government and for the will of the people. The Executive Mansion and all the departments of Government would swarm with public robbers.

WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, the ADAMSES, and Jackson did not require four years to learn how to be good Presidents; and we hope and expect to see the opponents of a third term nominate a candidate who will not require four years to learn how to be a good President.

A Trojan Horse.

We advise Democrats who really desire to win the Presidential election to be on their guard against a very large and lifelike Trojan horse which is now being prepared for their benefit. We refer to the outgivings from Washington to the effect that certain so-called Liberal Republicans, Hessian Schukz among them, will bolt the nomination of GRANT, call a convention of their own, and nominate an 'Eastern Democrat," with a view to forcing him upon the Democratic Convention. This Eastern Democrat, all authorities agree, would be Mr. BAYARD; and the BAYARD organs have industriously spread the tale.

Now if there is any one thing clear, it is that Mr. BAYARD is the one able and distinguished Democratic leader who cannot possibly be elected President in November He is a Southern man, with an ugly Southord, pasted for ward wrettill till party by obnoxious Southern leaders, and every way the very man against whom a bloody shirt Republican campaign would sweep

every Northern electoral vote. Moreover, and still more important, Mr. BAYARD was one of the authors of the unconstitutional Electoral bill, and a member of the Electoral Commission. For this reason, if for no other, he could not poll the full vote of the old-fashioned, straight-out

Democracy. Besides all this, the TILDEN wing of the that he would be left as stark and stiff be fore the election as TILDEN was after Mr BAYARD's peculiar Southern friends had made their trade with HAYES for the completion of the fraudulent electoral count in

1877. It is manifest, therefore, that those who talk of a side movement to impose Mr. BAY-ARD on the Democratic party do not seek the success of that party. Their purpose is very different. When nominated, whether by one convention or by both, they would leave him and the Democratic party in the scrape, and make their own terms with GRANT, as SCHURZ and the other members of the Fifth avenue conference did with HAYES in 1876.

Can We Raise Our Own Silk?

Between forty and lifty years ago there was the greatest excitement in this country. the older people of this generation will remember, over the growing of silk. Thousands of men went into the business, a wild speculation in mulberry trees followed, and visions of fortune came to many sanguine victims of the general mania.

The originator of that remarkable craze, which lasted for several years between 1830 and 1840, was a Frenchman named D'Ho-MERGUE. He predicted "that the United States are destined to become a great silk-growing and silk-manufacturing country; that the fulfilment of this high destiny may be retarded, but nothing can prevent its taking place at some future time." So stimulated, the excitement ran high until 1840, when the speculation came to an end after great numbers of people had been seriously hurt by it; and for a long time men remembered the mulberry fever with mortification, as they might recall absurdities they had committed when they were off their poise.

But now, forty years after the bursting of that speculative bubble, we find that M. D'HOMEBGUE'S prediction has in part been fulfilled; and we must remember that the Frenchman allowed time to clapse before we should attain the end he prophesied. Silk culture, it is true, has not become the great and profitable American industry the victims of the mulberry mania of 1840 imagined it would at once prove, but silk manufacture is to-day one of the great in-

dustries of the country. There were in 1876 the large number of 213 firms engaged in silk manufacturing. They employed nearly 20,000 hands, produced allk goods of the value of \$27,000,000, and consumed annually more than 1,000,000 pounds of raw silk, for which \$5,000,000 was paid. Since 1876, and especially since the late uprising of business, this manufacture, of which Paterson is the chief centre, has increased greatly, and we may not have long to wait before the importation of raw silk is

double, and even quadruple that amount. This business of American silk manufac ture was so insignificant in 1850 that no separate account was taken at Washington of the importations of raw silk, yet in 1876 over 56 per cent. of the silk goods for home consumption was supplied from our own The total value of the silk consumed in the United States was \$47,785,549, and of

\$21,192,386. The proportion of the value of home manufactures to that of foreign goods rose from about 43 per cent. in 1872 to over 56 per cent. in 1876.

After reviewing these facts, Dr. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE discusses, in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," the question of silk culture in the United States, with a view to the supply of the demand for raw silk from our manufactories, which are now sending so many millions annually out of the country to buy material. He believes with M. D'HOMERGUE, that we can become both a great silk-raising and silk-manufacturing country, but he advocates wiser and better methods than those which prevailed during the mulberry excitement of forty years ago.

Slik culture is a much more widely diffused industry than most people suppose, and yet in all the continent of America, on which are some of the greatest silk wearing population of the world, it is almost entirey neglected. In 1876 the number of pounds of raw silk raised in America-probably in Mexico, Brazil, and California-was but 16,000. The Chinese empire, in the same year, furnished more than 23,000,000 of pounds, India nearly 12,000,000, Italy about 7,500,000, Japan about 5,000,000, France 4,000,000, and Asia Minor, Turkey, Persia, Austria, Spain and Portugal, Greece, and Morocco, together, and in lessening quantities, according to the order in which they are named, raised over 4,500,000 pounds. Of the total production of the world, amounting to nearly 56,000,000 pounds, America contributed but 16,000 pounds.

Extensive as silk culture is, the supply, nowever, is not increasing at a rate which keeps pace with the growing demand for silk goods. Dr. CHAMBERLAINE makes the increase only 4 per cent. per annum. Moreover, during the last fifteen years the production of Italy and France, which together furnish about one-fifth of the whole supply, has been greatly decreased by diseases among the silk worms. These have prevailed to such an extent that in Italy the average annual silk product is less by 1,309,662 kilos, or 2,873,256 pounds, than that before the febrine disease assailed the silk worms. The deficiency in France, where the disease has prevailed with even greater virulence, is still larger, and the result of it has been the springing up of a considerable trade between Italy and France, as purchasers, and Japan, as seller, of silk worms' eggs.

Last December six freight cars filled with cards of these eggs came through from San Francisco to New York on the way from Yokohama to Havre, and their value was put at \$850,000. Statistics of the silk crop of Europe and Asia, compiled last year, put the production of 1879 as less than that of 1878 by 4,000,000 pounds, and less than the average of five years by 8,960,000 pounds, a great falling off in Europe having been met by only a slight advance in Asia. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that since 1874 the importations of eggs into Europe from Japan have been of a value of millions of dollars. Meantime the consumption of raw silk is so increasing in the United States that the average annual importation doubles every five years.

The plan for the encouragement of slik culture advocated by Dr. CHAMBERLAINE is the one adopted by the Silk Supply Association of England after the prevalence of the disease among silk worms. It is that of 'cottage culture," stimulated and regulated by an organized company. This English idea has been successfully tried in Australia, and the practical fruits of it were shown as our Contennial Exhibition.

Dr. CHAMBERLAINE proposes the estabishment of a company, at Philadelphia, for nstance, to foster and encourage the industry of raising and reeling silk as a cottage culture and country production in all parts of the country favorable for its prosecution. The company should distribute trees, eggs, and apparatus, gather up the cocoons for reeling and the reeled silk itself. and sell it at wholesale to consumers. By some such method he thinks we could readily produce all the raw silk we consume, and for which we send so much money out of the country. Then M. D'HOMERGUE'S prediction will be completely fulfilled.

Why a Georgia Man is for Grant.

There is in Georgia a man named Locu-HANE. He was a secessionist, a rebel, and until recently a hard-shell Democrat. But we cannot say that we ever heard much of him before. Indeed, the only conspicuous act of his life was his apostasy. This event seems to have followed promptly upon his appointment as "general counsel for the Southern States of the Pullman Palace Car Company," of which Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Grant's late private secretary, is Vice-President and principal manager. PORTER is keen and sharp—perhaps the keenest and sharpest of all the hungry adventurers, military and civil, who surrounded GRANT at the dawn of the era of plunder. He evi dently knew his man well when he picked out LOCHRANE for his Southern counsel, and put his patronage where it would do the

If one renegade is worse than ten Turks, one secessionist is worse than forty machine Republicans when it comes to a steady howl for the third term; and accordingly Locu-RANE gives tongue in a style that is positively car-splitting. The grease which is usually applied to the palm appears, in this case, to have been applied to the jaw. About every forty-eight hours Gen. PORTER's counsel manages to have ar interview published in a third-term organ, announcing that it is eminently for the interest of the South to have another period-this time indefiniteof lavish appropriations, extravagance, and corruption, like that under GRANT's two administrations.

LOCHRANE is an extremely practical peron, as indeed one would readily suspect from the fact that he uniformly prefaces his interviews with the suggestive statement that he is "general Southern counsel" for PORTER's company. He seems to have concluded that the readlest means to bag the South is to buy it; and in one of his last interviews with a reporter of our esteemed contemporary, the Times, whom he aught in Washington, he gravely announces that he has discovered a fund of fourteen millions available for the purpose. He seems tacitly to admit that the Democrats have hitherto stood between the South and the utter destruction which the GRANT party would have inflicted upon her. He may even remember how GRANT and PORTER held the Federal bayonet to her throat, while she was stripped and outraged by the carpetbag ruffians; and he may not have forgotten how the Force bill, which was devised to make her vassalage perpetual, was defeated only after a long and painful struggle by the devoted Democratic minority of the Forty-third Congress, under the splendid

leadership of the present Speaker. But Democrats like Mr. RANDALL, while they were good enough to kneek the rivets from the chains that bound the South in slavery to a brutal faction, are not the kine of men whom Gen. PORTER's attorney would like to see in power now. Their policy is to ine first chance, so long as complaints exist

\$26,593,163, while the importations were the Treasury against all barefaced jobs whether pushed from the North or the South. The man whom they nominated and elected President in 1876 was openly against payment of the so-called Southern claims; and they must nominate a man of like mind in 1880, if they desire to earry the needful Northern votes. These considerations LOCHRANE thinks a Republican candidate like Grant can afford to ignore. He can promise the South unlimited plunder without losing his footing at the North. It is possible that, like the other third-term schemers, LOCHRANE, is impressed with the notion that with GRANT a candidate, the wishes of the people may be more or less completely dismissed from the calculation, inasmuch as success would be not so much a matter of election as of force and fraud.

For these reasons LOCHHANE thinks the South has everything to gain from GRANT and nothing from a square-toed Democratic President of the TILDEN or RANDALL stripe. Under the latter, he says, the South would doubtless get official recognition, empty offices and honors, like their brethren at the North; yet these the practical Lochbane spurns. "But," he says, "the \$14,000,000 cotton fund held in trust in the Treasury, belonging to the South, not a single Democrat has the boldness to pay." This, then, is one of the magnificent bribes offered to the Southern people to agree to the subversion of the free institutions of our fathers. And it is only one. More will follow in time. GRANT and his managers will offer "internal improvements;" subsidies, direct and indireet; payment of all manner of claims; and every possible inducement to corrupt the people before election or their representa-

tives afterward. Can the South be thus bought to consent to the institution of the threatened "strong government" in place of the present republic? Some of her representatives made a long stride in that direction when, upon similar considerations, they betrayed the Democratic candidate and sanctioned the Fraud of 1876. It remains to be seen whether that blow to popular government was mortal or not.

The New Army Bill.

The inevitable bill for reorganizing the army has at length made its appearance in the House, under charge of GRANT's whilem correspondent, Congressman Harry White of Pennsyrvania. It is catitled a bill to "reduce and reorganize ' the army; but the quality both of its reduction and reorganization may be known from the fact that it is substantially the same bill as the one Introduced by Mr. WHITE at the extra session last May, while that was made up of clippings and patchings from the original BURNSIDE bill.

The first forty-three sections of the new bill treat of the organization proper, and follow very closely the corresponding sections of the BURNSIDE bill, the chief alterations being in giving a detail of sixteen officers instead of fifteen to the general staff, and in providing that guards for the arsenals and ordnance depots shall be detailed, as far as practicable, from the artillery, without putting them, as under the BURESIDE bill, "at the discretion of the Commanding General of the Army." There are a few changes also in the retiring system. In section 48 it is provided that details for the staff may be made "by the President, by selection, after consideration of the nominations submitted by the Commanding General," instead of "from nominations" so submitted.

These are trivial mondentions. The gen eral result is that, so far as it goes, this new bill is simply a resurrection of portions of the dead and buried BURNSIDE bill. There is no probability of its becoming a law. The first struggle in the House is more likely to come upon Gen. Sherman's project to make the army consist of 25,000 men of the line. exclusive of details; and that bill ought to be defeated.

The English Elections.

The result of elections for members of Parliament, held in various places in Engband during the last week, has been greatly to strengthen and encourage the Conservative party. Judged by these indications, the Government of Lord BEACONSFIELD is now firmer than ever, and the election of an entirely new Parliament, which must take place within the next twelve months, is like ly to keep the Conservatives in office.

The great difficulty with the Liberalsis that they have no leader on whom the poople rely. Mr. GLADSTONE is a brilliant man, but the confidence which the public once had in him has been broken by his own unsteadiness and incapacity, and it is not probable that it will ever be restored. For the present, the Government of England is not in the way of undergoing any change, except such as Lord BEACONSFIELD may think proper to inaugurate.

Timid Politicians.

At the organization of the SHERMAN Club in this city Saturday evening, a resolution condemning a third term was voted down.

A SHERMAN club which votes down a resolution against a third term might about as well be called a GRANT club. Its promoters evidently want to secure the friendship of Mr. SHERMAN without alienating the GRANT party. Their action has the effect to strengthen GRANT, because it is an advertisement of their own weakness. It is, also, an avowal that they are actuated by a mere personal preference, and not by a great

The GRANT men will conquer because they have courage. They fear nothing and nobody. They openly avow their abandonment of all the notions and traditions which have heretofore provailed in this country, and declars their determination to have a stronger government, and to have it in the

person of Gen. GRANT. Either BLAINE or SHERMAN running distinctly on the principle of opposition to a third term would be much stronger than either of them now is.

While the boomers boom, and hope peddles her flattering tales, and would-be Presidents imagine a vain thing, Vice-President WHEELER looks over his fishing tackle and dreams of purling brooks and remote tree-shaded pools. ecked by the May sunshine and swarming with hungry two-pounders.

Bills have been introduced into Congress nereasing the number of details of army officers as military instructors at colleges and universities from thirty, the present limit, to fifty. Should any such measure pase, it might well be coupled with a provision giving to retired officers the precedence in such details. With constant complaints on the frontier of a lack of officers, under the system of subdivision required by the occupation of a very large number of posts, it is absurd to take away young and active officers for any purpose which those on the retired list could properly perform. Most retired officers, as they have been retired for age and infirmity, could not go through the daily drill in the manual and marchings, and the other duties of the college military instructors. But a few, retired for wounds or disabilities, might be found competent to perform them; and these should have this the domestic manufactories furnished save the public money. They would bur | that, through multiplicity of details, many com- | the save the public money to health.

panies in active campaigning have only one ommissioned officer present for duty. There should also be rotation in these instructorships, so that the fat and the lean of the military services may be equitably distributed.

DAVID STANTON won another fifty-mile picycle race and the championship cup from DANIEL BELAND, Saturday night, the time being the best for the distance ever made in the country, and particularly creditable considering the number of laps going to the mile. Bicycling, however, still fails to become a popular mania, Perhaps open-air performances in summer weather, on a long, excellent track, by CANN, KEEN, TERRONT, and STANTON, might start the

Incredible as it must seem to all wide awake persons who keep the run of things, the erudite Mr. Evants still clings to the delusion that he stands a show for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party this year.

PETE HERDIC, once the millionaire lumberman of Williamsport, after a long legal struggle, has got a decision from the United States Court leading to his discharge in bankruptcy. He is not likely to see a return of the days when he was king lobbyist at Harrisburg. and legislatures bowed at his bidding.

However desirable it may be to have JOHL PAREER upon the Supreme Court beach in New ersey, it would hardly compensate the State for the infraction of the salutary rule which Democratic Governors have followed, of giving the Republicans a fair share of the Judgeships. If JOEL PARKER is confirmed by the Republican Senate, as our Trenton correspondent thinks he will be, only three of the nine Judges

will be Republicans.

The resolution of Senator Francis, calling for an investigation of the fecs received by State House officers, will undoubtedly bring up for consideration the grab by which Secretary of State Kelsey has taken over \$7,000 a year tor four years for sending out printed slips of the session laws to newspapers.

To-day a go-as-you-please week's walk be gins for the championship of England, with Hazael, Brown the Blower, and Day among the contestants. ROWELL reserves himself for the ASTLUY belt and international championship. It has been said that long-distance walks are no longer the rage in England. This week's contest may show whether the theory is true.

VENNOR, the Ontario prophet, just saved his reputation yesterday by a timely snow storm. He long ago predicted a great snowfall for this date, to begin vesterday; and a snowy period of some sort certainly did begin, although the state of the earth and the atmosphere melted the snow in city streets as fast as it fell. Still a day or two must clapse, and reports from all quarters be gathered in before it is settled whether VENNOR shall be lifted to fame or plunged to the crowded limbo of rash weather sharps. It was bold, having made one hit, to immediately launch another prediction. Mr. VENNOR himself seems to have thought so; for he telegraphed the Albany Argus that his key day for February weather had unexpectedly changed, so that his predicted dates for the storm period would "probably be somewhat out." His best way, having ventured a prophecy, was to stick to it and run his chances His original prediction for Feb. 15 came nearly enough true to about save his reputation as an oracle, except so far as he has marred it by losing his key day somewhere.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor, after more or less pottering and tinkering, have at last made up their minds to report Buensipe's bill for the amelioration of the Washington boy. If by any chance it should become a law, our sympathies will go out alike to the boy and to his estcemed instructors. By the terms of the bill it is made the duty of every public school teacher in the District to devote a portion of every school day to a lecture on "some one of the section moral virtues which characterize the good citizen;" while the sman boy is not only to be forced to furnish from time to time" thoughts or other illustrations of the same," but also to illustrate the virtues thus brought to his notice by his daily conduct!

After St. Valentine's Day, Sunday was appreciated by the letter carriers. Had yesterday's storm come twenty-four hours earlies their annual task day would have been still harder. To-day may bring heavier work than Saturday, since prodigious quantities of valentines, mailed in local offices on the 14th or in distant offices earlier romain to be distributed

A Spring street preacher could not find anything more modern to preach about to the Spring street sinners vester-lay than "Mgpur-BOSHETH Accepting DAVID'S Kindness," and an Eighth avenue preacher held forth on "Repentance After Death." We lare say the Spring street divine contrived to extract useful lessons from Mephibosheth's behavior on the occasion referred to; but surely he need not have gon so far for them. As to the Eighth avenue paron's scholes of a topic, we have only to say tha it seems a matter of more immediate practical mportance to persuade sinners to repent before death than to compute the chances of their having an opportunity afforded them to repent after it.

The ice men on the Hudson are in despair again over the mild weather that set in after the ate brief cold snap. The case does look discouraging, but there is still a chance for a fortnight of the coldest weather of the winter before the season closes.

In noting that "Old SITTING BULL has een forced to cross to this side of the boundary for grub," the Deadwood Times sees a chance of loodshed between the Sioux and the Piegaus. WHITE CALF'S, RUNNING CRANE'S, and BAD Boy's bands of Piegans, 300 strong, all well armed and well mounted, are now hunting in a body, and on starting expected to find the Sioux when they struck the buffalo, and to fight for their meat, "So," says the Deadwood Times, 'the next news we expect to hear from that quarter will be of a scalp-taking matingo beween the bands of reds above named." disquieting part of the business is that any dispute between the Indians is likely to be made the pretext for another expedition of troops against the Sloux like the one that started from Fort Keogh last spring.

If the Henderson Inter-State Commerce bill goes through Congress and Into the statute book, its enactment will prove one of two things-either that the railroads are not nearly is strong at Washington nowadays as they use to be, or that public opinion is a great deal stronger than it used to be.

Certainly they are not going to let this bill pass if they can help it. Corporations have no souls, but the men who control them have about the same average quantity and quality of human nature as the rest of us; and it is not in human nature to step down cheerfully from the post tion of master to that of servant. These great railroad men have been the masters in this country. They have done as they pleased. They have tasted the sweets of absolute, unchecked, rresponsible power. They have been a law to themselves so long that it is not strange they should have come to believe themselves above the law. Some of them have not yet recovered from their surprise at the passage of the THUR MAN Act.

Now it is proposed to place over them a Gov ernment Board, to subject them to a constant surveillance, to scrutinize their books, to exact reports of their business, to compel them to treat all their patrons alike, and to punish them if they rebel!

If a bill of this sort goes through, it will be, we say again, because the railroads cannot stop it.

Military Drill in the Purochial Schools. The senior squad of the St. James Rifle Corps. obering forty boys from 13 to 16 years of age, went very ally through a military (ril), under command (spit lotted), is the St James (athelic percebial achool vestering). Card, Lytter teinibus equals of horse to very proposition achool of the city. A threshim Brother eat vestering varying and cord, is wing the in venezu of the amazeur a liker with evident grade. He said that the extra contraction of the amazeur as there with evident grade. He said that the school of the data amazeur as grand or flit, and that the extra

SNODBERY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- if anything, the snobbery of the White House surpasses the hypocrisy for which the chief occupant is notorious. From motives of economy, ascribed falsely to principles of temperance, all the conventional rules of society are ignored and violated as a pretended merit, while the Fraudulent President is quick to accept and to enjoy the forbidden hospitality when offered at the expense of others.

The Executive Mansion has never before

been maintained on so niggardly and mean a footing as it now is. With a salary of fifty thousand a year, six thousand for contingeneles, supplies furnished at wholesale commissary prices, music, fuel, light, and principal servants free, a kitchen garden for vegeta-bles, vast conservatories to furnish flowers for decoration, secretaries, clerks, stationery, and many other things at the public cost, and presents coming in liberally, the actual outlay is confined to the support of the household, the dressing of the family, and whatever entertaluments may be given.

The general belief is that Hayes invests much more than forty thousand dollars of his salary overy year. His closeness in money matters is so miserly that he will not pay out over a dollar without giving a check for it, so that his pocket and his bank account will never disagree with each other. He gave a cold water reception to the diplomatic corps a few nights ago, which was the only taste of bospitality they had a chance to criticise, if so disposed. An immense throng of all sorts of people attended.

Mrs. Astor of New York was conspiction among the guests for a display of precious stones the like of which was never before seen collected together upon any one person on this continent or in Europe, unless on some state casion, when the royal jewels were worn. The minute description of the great diamonds, and the strands of rare black pearls, with their immense value, must of course have been derived from the owner of all this profusion of wealth, which presented an astonnding speciade and riveted every eye for a time with wonder on the bright particular star.

This reception was formally announced on the invitations as in honor of the diplomatic corps, and necessarily, through them, as a compliment to the Governments which they represent. They were the special guests of the occasion, and by every usage of polite society and recognized propriety they were entitled to whatever mark of distinction the Executive could offer in his official residence. It is customary on these occasions, after the company has been received, for the President for the time being to offer his arm to the recognized chief lady guest of the evening, and for the chief male guest to attend the lady of the White

House for a promenade through the east room. Sir Edward Thornton is the dean of the dipomatic body, and of course he is entitled, in that capacity, to the first recognition by the Executive. Even if there was no social law on this subject, the special nature of the invitation gave him and Lady Thornton priority over all others. At the appointed time, Haves tandered his escort to Mrs. Astor, in all her splendor of brilliants, and Mr. Evarts paraded with Mrs. Hages, leaving the Thorntons to their own set, and the diplomatic people to comment on the gross offence of Hayes and his surroundings. It is said hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue. Snobbery is the tribute which vulgarity pays to money.

Another Tilden Man Lifts Up his Voice. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad to see that Samuel J. Tilden is again a candidate for President. We want to elect him next time so overwhelmingly that he will stay elected for four years at least. We want to elect him by a majority that will rebuke all those, living or dead, who took part in the giganuc fraud of 1876-77. We want to elect him as a rebuke to that traitor, John Keily, who so shamefully defeated his party last fall, but who so successfully covered himself with disgrace and humiliation by that base act. We want to test thin because no man is more justly emitted to election than he who bore the expense and the exclusion of the horizontal promiting and the exclusion of the market of the mark promiting and the exclusion of the market of the mark and then was cheated out of his victory. We want to see the market of the great ability, because of his storing integrity, and because of his great ability, because of his storing integrity, and because of his great ability, because of his storing integrity, and because of his great ability, because of the see. We exist a construction of the great ability of the context of the great ability is a control of the great ability of the context of the great ability of the context of the great ability of the collect, investigating frames one end of the country to the other, investigating frames one end of the country to the other, investigating frames and an object men of the mation. Such a man, in my judgment, is Samuel 3 Tolden.

Albito Orleans Country N. Y., Feb. 11. ast fall, but who so successfully covered himself with

Corporation's Alleged Disregard of Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN'S attention is respectfully called to the imposition prac-tised by the trustees of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company. This corporation was created by chapter 102, Session Laws of 1830, section 12 of which reads: "The Legislature may at any time modify, alter, amend, or repeal this act." After the com-pany had enjoyed this valuable franchise for nearly forty years the Legislature enacted chapter 271. Session Laws of 1875, reducing the general toll about fifty per cent, and entirely abolishing foot foll, in the following words of Neither said corporation nor their agents glad demand or receive any foll whatsoever for toot basesmers. This law of May 12, 1875, was carriedly observed for nearly one year. As Decoration Day drew mer, however, and it was estimated that about 40,000 persons would visit Calvary Cometers to bone their gallant dead, a bonance was discovered. Their atterney was considered, and imposition that the early of May 12, 1875, make be construed to be inconstitutional, and without any other form or shadow of law whatever, a new bridge tender was a sponding and orders were tessed to exact toot toll actional potential incidental information and construction of the said of the continued of the continued of the continued of the continued of the whatever, a new bridge tender was a sponding and other minerial interior and the continued of the fact the present time. All this, too, notwithstanding the fact the present time of the company, and promptly senied their motion for a new trial on the minutes. I would ask whether this is not an intolerable outrage on the large number of poor laborers earning their living over the Creak, as well as a cross through the days of the creak, as well as a cross through the days of the creak, as well as a cross through the days of the creak and the creak are the creak and the creak are the creak as well as a cross through the days of the creak are the creak as well as a cross through the creak are the creak are the creak as well as a cross through the creak are the creak are the creak as well as a cross through the creak are the creak a f 1875, reducing the general toll about fifty per cent.

Logarithme Applied to a Puzzle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am equested to submit for publication a solution of a probm suggested by the new block puzzle, so widely sold in the city at present. It is to be remembered that the puzzle consists in placing fifteen small square blocks of wood, numbered from one to fifteen in a promisened manner, and siding them about until they are arranged in order from one to fifteen. The problem is: How many different positions can these blocks be placed in, in respect to each other, so as not to occupy the same postion twice? The problem is a simple one in permutat and can be solved by zetting the continued produ one to fitcen. By using logarithms it is very muc

12.1104007

An Old Soldier's Suggestions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Weaver bill, if it becomes a law in its present shape, will take from the Transury \$500,000,000. Now, let an old soldier make a few suggestions which will tend to reduce this vast sum. This till should apply only to those soldiers at present receiving no pension of any account; and no deserter should over receive a dollar. In granting pensions, always tear in mind that the loss of arms or legs in battle is no proof of herolym, for many a cowsrd, commissioned and non-commissioned, has not that
mistortune while flesing from the enemy. And in regard
to those made prisoners, nine-tenths of them voluntarily
surrendered. At the battle of decide Creek, Va., Tought
on Oct. 19, 1904, a host of cawarily scoundries, commisscaled officers and privates, hid behind a stone building
out of range of the elemitics building. When the Confederates came up, those wretches threw down their arms
without fring a short I call attention to these facts,
which I had occurate demonstration of, so that some
new method may be adopte in dealing with the vererais of the late way. Ninety days men should be counted
out, for they simply the garrison day, and never saw a
battle field.

Instead of Congress appropriating \$180,000 for the
erection of a monitorist rt. Vankowa, Va., and \$20,000. or legs in battle is no proof of herolem, for many a cow

Instead of Congress appropriating Signature for the erection of a monument of the Yoshiown, Va., and Extinct for a minimum at the in Herbinor, far better complete the monument to the Father of his Country, which in its disabilities compared, has been a disgrave to the nation for thirty years. But all these objects sing into instantance compared to the vectors of the late way who are now liveing and inevine among its. The most of them are poor and indigent, and they ten that they have never been adequately rewarded for marching by night and are the poor and indigent, and they ten that they have never been adequately rewarded for marching by night and are they have never been adequately rewarded for marching by night and are though heat and cold, ascending indix mountains 1.850 feet high, fording overs up to be in necks in water, going hunger on thinty, and standing like a wall of grantic letwices the North and the South, and making a larger of them wives to problet Northern homes and alters.

I respectfully ask that the few suggestions I have made be taken into consideration. Nineteenth Army Corps. A Holy Man Malignant. From the Philadelphia Record.

Henry Ward Beecher comes out squarely in

OBJECTIONABLE TOBACCO SMOKE.

Plames Among Oil and Tobacco in Maid-Lane Causing a Loss of \$10,000. Smoke poured out from the third story at 115 Maiden lane at noon yesterday. At 115 and 117 is a building of gray stone, with about fifty feet of front. The part at 115 is nearest to Pear street, and is occupied by Charles H. Finch & Co., dealers in oil, lard and tallow; while that at 117 is used by Lichtenstein Brothers, dealers

at 117 is used by Lichtenstein Brothers, dealers in leaf tobacca. John T. Wells, the gentleman whom his relatives tried to have adjudged a limatic, had an office on the second story. The building extends one hundred feet through to Fietcher street. An alarm was sent out promptly. The water tower "Pinafore" was early on the ground, and threw a "Siamsse stream" directly into the top story.

The lire went to the rear of 115, where a great quantity of oil was stored, and there burned with great flarceness. It communicated to the top stories at 117, and sent up great billows of blue tobacco smoke, which could be smelled at a great distance. The flames were confined to the second, third, and fourth stories is front, but the rear was not fortunate, for the burning oil poured through the floors, and all the stories were soon ablaza. The gutters ran yellow with oil. Three-alarms were sent out. Working engines were stationed in every street near by, and at 1% o'clock the fire was got under control. The building at 115 is nearly gutted and 117 is heavily damaged by Water. The adjoining building at Pearl and Fietcher streets is somewhat damaged by fire and water. The total loss is not far from \$40,000. C. H. Finch losses \$15,000. Leichtenstein Brothers \$15,000. and P. Haya \$5,000.

A CHURCH CRLEBRATION,

How the First Reformed Church of Jorsey

City was Organized Fifty Years Age The semi-centennial of the First Reformed Church of Jersey City was celebrated vesterday. At the evening service the Rev. William Westerfield, the pastor, said that the first attempt to establish a Reformed Dutch Church, as the denomination was then styled, in Jersey City was nomination was then styled, in Jorsey City was to 1807. At that time the Jersey Associates offered to give a plot of ground 50 feet by 100 in Grand street, near Warren, to any religious body that would erect upon it a suitable structure. The Reva. John Cornelison and Peter Stryker made application in that year to the Clausia of Bergen for the necessary authority to establish the church. The Clausia was compelled to deny the application, however, for the reason that not enough male members could be found to form a consistory. But the associates, wishing to build up the place, left their offer open.

wishing to build up the place, left their offer onen.

Twenty-one rears later another attempt was made, and in 1828 sufficient money was raised to spect a wooden building supable of scating 400 persons, although no authorization had at that time been received from the Classis, and the church was called Preabyterian. The ground being swampy, if was found necessary to drive five hundred spiles. They were made from invested trees, and were not very firmly driven; and when, some time after, a terrible storm occurred, it nearly swept the spiles and the church away. The members of the congregation saved their church by bringing boats into requisition and filling in their churchyard with earth. The connection with the Presbyterian Church was formally discolved, and the church was reorganized as the First Dutch Reformed Church of Jersey City on Feb. 16, 1830.

Still Unconvinced.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir : Your correspondent, "G. P. S.," in this morning's Sun, in attempting to correct what he called typographical mistake of your pape rect what he calls a typecraphical mistake of your paper in staging that the twentieth century begins on Jan. 1, 1931, initially makes a manifest blander when he says that Jan. 1, 1930, in the beginning of the twentieth controlly. It is evident that Jan. 1, 1930, is the beginning of the twentieth controlly and that 1930 years must be past and some before the twentieth contry begins consequently flux flux he was a feat the says that Jan. 1, 1931, is the beginning of the twentieth century. We will be asy that the John day of the month begins on the morning of the 19th? Vanitae.

To him Engran of Tan Sun-Sir: Your correspondent, "G. P. S." in your issue of Friday last, stage that the

"G. P. S.," in your issue of Friday last, states that the "G. F. S.," in your issue of Friday last, states that the twentieth century with begin with the year 1900, and not seconding to your reply to a recent query) with the year 1901. Let us convines this of his error. For instance, and the second of the secon

To the Epiron of The Sup-Sir, G. P. S., in to day's Sus, says the twentieth century will begin an Jan. 1,1000, and that your Jan. 1, 1001, is a manifest error. I for one, cannot see the error in your statement. The first centry, it seems to me, embraced from Jan. 1, A. D. 1, to bec. 31, 100, the second century commencing Jan. 1, 101, this is correct, then Jan. 1, 1001, commence the twentieth century. I may be wrong, but at present 1 cannot see 11.

See 14.

To ran Epiron of The Ern Str. You and your correspondents are all wrone. Land my friend and my friend's richard stand up in a row. I am No. 1, y friend No. 2, and the other man No. 3. It would be absured to see that No. 1 is the fourth man. It is equally absured to see that century No. 10 is the twenteeth century. The twentieth century begins on Jan. 1 of the year 2500 Plain as Day.

Bay Ridge, Feb. 14. Bay Rinds, Feb. 14.

To run Enrons or The Sun—Sir: Why will you allow the more persons to compy your valuable space with taffy? When did the first century begin! Manifestly, just one year before Jan. 1. A. D. 1. The twentieth century will begin use year losfere Jan. 1, 1001. These who profess not to agree with it. P. S. are giving us chaff. As Isrne.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: A single question to your able correspondents who think the tweatieth century begins on the last of January, 1861. The Declaration are of 1830, section may at any time the After the committee of the Republic of a century or only ninety-nine years of the limit of the Republic Connection, 20th Century.

To the Editor of Thin Scs.—Sir: When does the nine-teenth century and, on Dag. 31, 1888, or on Dag. 31, 1990; Will not 1900 years (A. D.) be completed on Dag. 31, 1990; and, if so, will not the communication of the two inou-sandth year he the lat of January, 1901; Stapleton, Feb. 14.

A MacCaptery.

STATERDS, Feb. 14.

TO THE EDITION OF THE RCS.—Siz: G. P. B. had better think twice before contradicting The RCM. The first century commenced on the first day of the year land erminated with the last day of the year lander; could never have been a century. Perhaps G. P. S. can now understead when the second century commenced or when the twentieth will commence.

New Haves, Conn., Feb. 18.

New HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13,

To the Education of The Sur.—Sir.; G. P. S. says the twentieth century will begin on the 1st of January, 1980. What is the matter with him? Anta he a little off: I wonder would he take 580 for \$180?

To the Entrop of The Sus.—Sir.: I notice the letter of G. P. S. in your paper statum that the twentieth century will commence on the lat say of January, 1980. I think he has not given you the right initials of his name. The proper letters, in doubt, are

New York, Feb. 13.

To the Entropy.

New York, Peb. 13,

To the Epiron of The Sun—Sir G. P. S., in to-day's Sun, easis your attention to a typographical error, as he concludes there was, in your statement that the twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1 1901. If ninely-nine years make a hundred, he is right in saying it will commence on Jan. 1, 1901. But the ninetenth century will not close until the last day of Docember of 1900, and the twentieth will begin on the next day, or Jan. 1, 1901.

Turnsess, N. Y. Feb. 12.

Is not this Mr. Childs ! From the Henald.

A generous and public-spirited citizen sends his check for \$5,000 for the *Hendi Pamine Fund, but requests us to withhold his name, and to treat his cit as matter of confidence between himself and the *Hendi*, we have no difficulty in suprecision the motives of a gentleman who makes so large a contribution and stipulates for the concessionant to superior the superior to see any sensitive people who have a strong aversion to seeing their names in the new-spapers, and especially in connection with their ewen good deeds.

The manager of the crematory at Washing-ton, Pa., says he has over one hundred applications from persons who wish to be incinerated after they die. He is a Candidate.

As sung by Beatswein Release, Major Rabrock, Gen. Horac-Porter, and Boar Snepherd.

He is a candidate! For he himself has said it, And all the fact must credit That he is a candidate. In spite of the tradition, He wants that high position, And can't afford to wait; just as Blaine or Sherman,

Or Tilden or Judge Thurman.

He is a candidate!

He is a candidate! He scake the nomination, And tain would seize the station By stealing any State. Though once he did abuse et, And now he should recuse it, His cravings don't abate; So it is his intentior

And remain a candidate!

He is a candidate ! Bot traps to catch the comes, With only chaff for bail; And all their next negations Were politic orations, Our ears to tituliste; So, when the truth is sitted, And when the veil is lifted,

Re is a candidate! His party can't defeat him. And ringsters twear to seat him And when the throne's erected,

It cannot be expected
That he will abdicate:
So, spite of old tradition, He shows his great ambitton. And is a candidate!

Avoid a coaling habit of body, not only becomes of the attending disconnices, but lead it engender disconnices, but lead it engender disconnices in volving minute serious consequences. It latter a body live 1711s are either laxables are repharite, according to the does and may be depended upon to produce health; accretions of the liver and storageh.—due

BUNREAMS

-A young man at Canton, Ohlo, has sued his own mother for \$10,000 for slander. She circul report that he was drunken and thievish.

-Leo XIII. has suffered slightly from cold aring the present rigorous winter at Rome, but other,

wise his health, it is said, never was better.

-An epidemic of pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle of Eastern Switzerland, and the dairy farmers of the district are in great alarm. -The notorious Mme. Rattazzi has again

married, this time a Spanish engineer and ex Deputy at Malaga. She has been in her time what artemus ware would have called a much married woman. -Several charitable institutions of Pitts-

burgh lose a large bequest through the Pennsylvania law that wills devising property to charities are void as to such bequests, if made within 30 days of the testator's death. -Count Ziehi-Ferraris, whose crooked management of Hungarian finances was recently the cause of duals and riots at Pesth, has finally been obliged to yield to the pressure of public opinion and resign his

eat in the Hungarian Parliament.

—The number of failures in Paris in 1879 was 1,577, a diminution of 94 on the previous year. It is a sign of prosperity that the decrease was greatest in trades classed as "industrie de luxe," the number of which fell from 193 in 1878 to 86 only last year. - The ex-Khédive has arranged a grand

tour which will embrace Rome, Paris, and Lenden But before-setting out he has sent an envoy to the Vatient of ask an audience with the Pope. If granted, this will be one of the most notawarthy meetings in history -The export of French bestroot sugar to

the end of the year amounted to only 8,000 tons, as com-pared with 97,000 in 1878; but in Austria, whose an in-creased soreage more than compensated for the descent crop, the expert was 110,047 tons, against 97,400.

-A movement is on foot to erect a Roman Catholic Cathedral on the Thomes embankment at a conof a quarter of a million of pounds. Cardinal Manning is Chairman of the Committee, the Duke of Norfolk Vice. Chairman, and the Marquises of Bute and Ripon Sec'ra.

-A Baltimore barber lost confidence in the pecuniary responsibility of a man whose beard he was shaving off, and demanded his pay when the jub was half done. The man had no money, and was turned into the street, where the peculiarity of his tane-half clean and half covered with whiskers-drew a throng. -Albert Payne Richardson eloped with a

married woman from Melrose, Mass, and was strested, tried, and fined. Then he returned to his own wife, with whom he lived until a few days ago, when he close again. This time he chose a maiden, having learned, as law against running of with unmarried females. -In a work on the principles of light and color, the author, Dr. Babbitt, contends that if e sellow or amber colored bottle of water be exposed to the en-

light a while, the water within will become medicated, so that it will act as a laxative and animation prisciple generally, while the water exposed in a blue outle will act as a nervine, astringent, and narcotic. The experi ment can easily be tried. -L'Italia Militaire estimates that the percentage of the general budget annually absorbed in mair taining the army and navy is in Switzerland 5200 in Turkey, 42.3: Denmark, 42.8; England, 41.0; Prusis, 57.6; Sweden, 57.1; Servia, 56.7; Russia, 30.0; United

States, 35.8; Brazil, 35.1; Roumania, 33.7; Germany, 32.5; Hongary, 322; Norway, 322; Holland, 348; France, 50.5; Greece, 29.7; Austria, 29.4; Bavaria, 27.7; Portugal, 23,2; Spain, 22.6; Belgium, 18.0; Italy, 17.8; Chili, 15.6. -France now possesses, besides troops specially assigned to Algeria, 600 battalions of the line and chasseurs, and 316 depot companies, equivalent to 80 battalions, besides 32 battalions Douaniers and 16 battalions of Chasseurs Foresters. The number of battalions available for service in Europe is 720. Otgaval-

ry, leaving out the Spalis and Chasseurs d'Afrique, Feature has 300 squadrons, and 19 squadrons of volunteer secouts. Of artillery she possesses 2,022 guns. Of engineers she has 100 companies. -Freemasonry would appear to flourish even at the cannon's mouth, Shortly after the compa tion of Cabul a werrant was granted for the opening of the lodge Beatorth, Capt. Siewart Mackenzie of the Nioth Lancers being installed as first Master. The title of the lodge is given because the Earl of Seaferth labead be opening, is one of the most conspicuous Manque in

India, having taken his 33d degree. -A party went to a house wherein a wedding was going on, at Romo, Ohio, rang bells, blew horns, and demanded a sight of the bride. The husband told her to stand at a window and smile, which she did, Then he gave the serenaders money to buy liquor, and they wentaway. Soon afterward they returned with a demand for another view of the bride and more more; but the bride refused to smile again, and the hughand sent out spilets instead of one. Helf an hour of fring ensued, during which six men were wounded.

-A christening which took place in the Church of St. Germain des Pres, Paris, led to the capture f a thief who, it is believed, is a notorious culprit. While the nurse was waiting with the child on her kneess man came up and asked permission to kiss the intent His request was granted, for in France such instances of spontaneous affection are not uncommon. While the embrace was being bestowed the nurse felt a hand in her pocket, and exclaimed, "Thief?" The man ran away, but was captured, with her purse in his possession.

-There was a day of excitement in the Ketter family, at Buffalo. Peter Ketter was a drunten scamp, and carly in the morning he whipped his wife. Soon afterward she and his son drove him away.rem
the house. He returned at noon, and shot Mrs. Ketieria
the arm. She went to bed, where she lay until the middie of the afternoon, when he shot her eggin, causing a dangerous wound in the nack. Then he shot himself in the head. An hour later he fired another builds into his head, and jumped into a cistern. Still neither is dead

-Sir Alexander Grierson, who has just ucceeded to a baronetay in England, is a junior clerk ta one of the branches of the London and County Bank The Oriental Bank has at its branch in Hong Kang Sit William Johnston, the ninth in succession to a barefully created as far buck as 1825, and the Bank of England counts among its clerks in Threadnesdie street sirdeers Augustus Loeds, Bart, the descendant of an agricul Cambridgeshire family. Sir Henry Page Dick, descended from a trusted servitor of Charles L. is a cierk in the Brighton Bank.

-Count von Moltke, replying to a letter from a Saxon artisan, who had requested him to, us his influence with the Emperor William with a view to a reduction in the German army, writes: "Who does not share the samest desire to see these heavy muitary but dens relieved which Germany is compelled to bear" and adds that "a bappier condition of affairs cannot be at-tained until nations have arrived at the conventent that every war, even though victorious is a national mister tune. Even the power of the Emperor is inadequate to bring about this conviction.

-Since the agitation of the subject of lighting by electricity and the partial success of some of the schemes, unprincipled patent rights men are making the large towns in the interior and inducing promit men to invest in plansible inventions under pretence forming stock companies. They collect money to carry on experiments until their victime are tired, and then depart to carry on the same game under other names in other places. A man who has a possibly practical plan for electric lights does not need to go wither to Das or Beeraheba for money to start it.

-At the paper mills of Crane Brothers. Coltaville, Mass., large quantities of bathing paper at a made for the Government. The strictest in-performance quality is observed, a spot or speck no larger than a pill head being sufficient to condomn a sheet and threm-ployees arriving and departing are carefully watched. Armed guards patrol the premises and grounds day and night, and no approach to them is permitted. Twenty four women were sent from the Treasury Benartment at counters and examiners, and are each able to count 30,000 sheets daily. The precautions are precisely to prevent duplication of sheets for dishanest purpose

-The portion of Asia Minor -comprising Batoum, Kara, Otti, and Artwin-which has been at quired by Russia under the troaty of Berlin, is a situal very rich in satural productions and capable of great de-velopment under an efficient administration. There is not much agricultural produce, but there is an abundance of wood and metals, and the climate and soft are well suited for the cultivation of alk and tobacco. The natives appear reconciled to the new state of things. They have coased to emigrate into Turkish territory, and bushle of maney which had hithorto been conceased have made ticir appearance in the towns. Extous, thanks to its great advantages as a harbor, is increasing in size, while Post, notwithefauding its dockyard and railway, declines,

-The return of the number of wolves and ther wild animals killed last winter in France has last been published, and shows the following results. We've! 4021, young wolves, 1931, tuxes, 6,771; badgers, brisks will boars, 5,324. It is supposed that the returns for the present winter will show a vast therease in the samber of slaughtered wolves, in consequence of the exempting severity of the weather. Most of the wolves which periods in Prance are shin by the burysterie, a six cial body charged with that daty. Under the autent regime the Grand Louvetter of Prance was an efficient the King's household and the household, and the office, after having been abe during the revolution, was recatablished by Napolein I. There are now in France 462 licutements of Louvetone who keep up of their own expense a considerable staff, of beaters and 7 his housels. The office of houtenant is honorary, and morely carries with it a few privileges, such as that of humanog the wild hoar felly a month, during the season, in the State Forests. It is held by such men as the Marquis de l'Airle, at Compagn famed for his himids by the Prince of Wagner, the Vicente do St. Prince of Wagner and a tredition and others fits controlled that is shown to all removes introductions on according and that some of times deparbuspts, especially the Cantal and the Armes, are 10